



1995

Historic Properties in The Town of Eastham

Volume 1

- **Methodology Statement, Eastham
Comprehensive Community Survey Project**
- **Index of names mentioned on inventory forms**
- **List of Properties: 1995 Inventory of Historic and
Architectural Assets**
- **List of recommendations for nomination to the
National Register of Historic Places**
- **Town of Eastham: List of areas and properties
recommended for further study**
- **Narrative History: Town of Eastham**

FINAL REPORT
EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY PROJECT

Funded by
THE TOWN OF EASTHAM
AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
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FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995

CONTENTS

Methodology Statement	pages 1 - 6
List of Areas	A - Collins' Cottages
	B - Eastham Center
List of Properties by Street	
List of Recommendations for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places	
List of Areas and Properties for Further Study	
Narrative History Town of Eastham	pages 1 - 20 with bibliography
Index of Names Mentioned on Inventory Forms	
Form B - Inventory Forms	

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METHODOLOGY STATEMENT
EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY PROJECT

Project Objectives

The purposes of the Eastham Survey and Planning Project was to provide professional expertise to conduct a comprehensive, community-wide survey of historic resources necessary to promote preservation planning and to provide data and documentation eventually to be integrated with the on-going development of a town master plan. Goals of the survey were:

1. To conduct a comprehensive survey of the cultural resources of Eastham using Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) survey methodology and inventory forms;
2. To write a brief narrative history of Eastham relating the surveyed cultural resources to significant themes of historical and architectural development;
3. To apply National Register criteria to all resources identified in the survey;
4. To submit to MHC a list of individual properties and/or districts that are recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey Procedures

The survey considered the full range of cultural resources in terms of property type, architectural form and style throughout the town and all periods of historical development from the first colonial European presence to c. 1945. Both representative and outstanding examples of building forms, types and styles were included. Areas, buildings, objects, sites, burial grounds, structures and parks/landscapes that are architecturally and historically significant in the history and development of Eastham will be identified and related to the historic patterns of land use, economic development, social and demographic history and events of the community. MHC's Reconnaissance Survey Town Report: Eastham and regional report Historic and Archaeological Resources of Cape Cod and the Islands shall provide the preliminary framework for analysis of the resources. The survey forms and

narrative history will expand on this basis to relate inventoried properties to significant themes in the historical development of Eastham.

The criteria for selection of properties to be included in the inventory were cultural significance and retention of a sufficient degree of physical and architectural integrity to be accurately representative of their time and type. Generally, only minor alterations were considered acceptable for post 1900 structures. More alterations were considered acceptable on older buildings. Exceptions will be made for properties considered to have inordinately important historical or cultural significance to the community.

Existing Documentation

Inventory forms for the Town of Eastham were reviewed at the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Thirty properties located in the Town of Eastham are included in the Historic Structure Inventory Cape Cod National Seashore completed in 1981 by Brian Pfeiffer of Architectural Conservation Trust (ACT) for Massachusetts for the Division of Cultural Resources, North Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service. Documentation for each property in this publication approximates information recorded on Massachusetts Historical Commission survey forms. Although currently assigned inventory numbers 25-52, 901 and 902, twenty of these resources were determined at the time of the study to have no historic significance. It was decided that National Park Service responsibility to inventory its own holdings excludes these and other NPS property from the survey project.

In addition, survey forms undertaken by the Eastham Historical Commission in 1980 and 1981 were prepared for the area defined as Nauset Light, Formerly Nauset Village on Nauset Light and Cable Roads. This area includes Nauset Beach Light (Form A 900) "The Beacon" (Form A 901) and "Towers/Twin Lights" (Form A 902). The former property is owned by the Coast Guard. The latter two structures are NPS properties also included in the ACT Inventory. By agreement these properties were omitted from the present project. Nauset Beach Light and the Nauset Beach Light Keeper's House owned by the Coast Guard were also excluded from this survey.

Several monuments: First Encounter Monument (No. 903), Doane Plot Marker (No. 904), Nauset Indian Sharpening Rock (No. 905), Town Pump and Watering Trough Plaque (No. 907) and two of the town's four burial grounds: Cove Burying Ground (No. 800) and Bridge Road Cemetery (No. 803) have also been inventoried by the Eastham Historical Commission. Information on the two burial grounds includes a detailed inventory of individual gravestones. The visual/design assessment and historical narrative, however, were expanded to include the origin and development of these burial grounds relative to the evolution of the Town of Eastham as a whole and information regarded to known carvers and exceptional stones included in the burial grounds. Photographs were also be added to the forms. Two of the monuments, the Doane Plot Marker (Form No. 904) and the Nauset Indian Sharpening Rock (Form No. 905) are the property of the National Park Service which has documentation responsibility. The Eastham Historical Commission form for First Encounter Monument (No. 903)

is adequate, but requires a photograph. The form for the Town Pump and Watering Trough Plaque (No. 907) also requires a photograph.

The Old Town Centre Historic District with properties along State Highway (Route 6), Old State Road (Salt Pond Road), Locust Road and Deborah Doane Way was created in 1986. The local historic district encompasses sixteen historic and nine non-historic properties. Extant documentation on these resources on individual inventory forms and in the local historic district report was considered sufficient by the Eastham Historical Commission. Research on these buildings were excluded from the survey project, but properties along State Highway were assigned new inventory numbers to be consecutive with those on State Highway included in the project.

The Library of Congress (LOC) Historic American Building Survey (HABS) National Index lists records for 14 properties in Eastham, Massachusetts. The extent of documentation for each property varies from a single photograph to twenty-five pages including drawings and text. The most extensively recorded resources are the Captain Edward Penniman House and Barn which belong to the National Park Service. Some text as well as photos exist for the 310R Nauset Road (Form No. 94), 440 Nauset Road (Form No. 95) and 1400 Nauset Road (Form No. 99). Photocopies of all records for non-NPS properties were ordered from the LOC.

The archives of the Eastham Historical Society contains vertical files organized by street of research conducted by members on historic houses. Level of detail varies widely between properties ranging from a fairly complete chains of title to personal notes on the remembrances of long-time, local residents some to which may also be recorded in transcripts of oral history tapes. Other vertical files include newspaper clippings and research monographs about various aspects of local history.

Properties listed on the State Register of Historic Places consist of the following: the French Cable Hut (NRIND 4/22/76); Nauset Beach Light (NRDIS and NRTRA 6/15/1987); Old Harbor United States Life Saving Station (NRIND 8/18/1975); the Captain Edward Penniman House and Barn (NRIND 5/28/1976); The Beacon (NRIND and NRTRA 6/15/1987) and Twin Sisters of Nauset Lighthouses (NRDIS and NRTRA 6/15/1987). All are NPS responsibilities.

Survey Organization

The Eastham Historical Commission has prepared a list of approximately 228 historic local assets dating from the nineteenth century to 1945. These properties are primarily located along State Highway (Route 6), lower Bridge Road, Samoset Road, Depot Road, Massasoit Road, Nauset Road, Doane Road and along the small ways in the former Methodist Campground off Campground Road. A windshield survey confirmed these properties to be historic, a number more than twice that projected for this project. A few of these properties, such as those along Samoset Road and an early cottage colony exist in clusters and were surveyed utilizing area forms. Most of the historic resources, however, are scattered along byways with numerous intervening properties. Each was treated separately on individual

inventory forms. Final selection of the areas/properties to be included in this project were made after a complete list of historic resources was compiled in Phase II of this survey.

Numbers of street addresses in the Town of Eastham have recently been reassigned, but many were not displayed. This delinquency created a problem for the survey as a published street list is also unavailable. A computer-generated street list was prepared for this project by the assessors' office. Otherwise, time consuming cross references had to be made to assessor's maps and records to note the appropriate address. New street numbers were utilized on inventory forms. Completed survey forms include a photograph, sketch map, descriptive data on material, style and setting, statements of architectural and historical significance, and a bibliography of references. National Register criteria were applied to all properties with eligibility statements prepared for those assessed to meet NR standards.

All phases of the survey followed MHC "Guidelines for Historic Properties Surveys." Phase I consisted of a review of existing documentation, bibliographic sources and conduct of a completion of a windshield survey to identify the distribution and association of resources. In each phase of the project, meetings were held with the local project co-ordinator and staff of the Massachusetts Historical Commission. Varying types of properties and areas were selected for the sample forms required in Phase II of the project. Consultations with MHC staff helped determine appropriate documentation techniques for the types of holdings that exist in Eastham.

The Eastham Historical Commission located the local historical properties it had identified on a map prepared by the Cape Cod Commission based on local assessors' maps. This map defines individual lots, but does not denote buildings. Streets are neither labeled or easy to distinguish. A 1.5 enlargement of U.S. Geological Survey Map of Eastham was selected as the base map. Water bodies, cemeteries, elevations and the bounds of the Cape Cod National Seashore are denoted as are most structures. All inventoried properties were plotted on the base map identified by numbers which are correspondingly included in the index of historic resources. The latter list consist of all properties alphabetically arranged by street, and includes an MHC inventory number, assessors' sheet and parcel number, film and negative numbers, address and date of construction.

A narrative developmental history of the Town of Eastham, referencing resources by inventory number places the historic properties in context. A final bibliography and this methodology statement, clarifying how procedural decisions were made, is included in the completion report.

Documentary Sources

The attached bibliography identifies the general documentary sources available for use in the survey. General sources and local histories provided the historical, economic and social context. Eastham suffers from a relative dearth of detailed mapping in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. No Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps or Bird's Eye Views were located for the town.

Survey Documentation

Historical maps of Eastham in conjunction with local title research efforts recording chain of ownership, combined with genealogical and biographical information available in local histories were the principal sources for the historical significance statements of specific properties. As a comprehensive, broad-based survey, time did not allow for verification of deed research, but inconsistencies with maps and visual inspections were noted. Accessibility to assessors' records is limited by local authorities. These records assign a date of construction to all buildings. The original source for this information is unknown and assessor's records in Town Hall date back only to the 1960's. Only one town directory, included in the Resident and Business of Cape Cod, 1901, has been located. Since it dates after the period of significance of most properties to be surveyed and does not include street numbers, it was of very limited utility.

Genealogical and biographical records for the Town of Eastham are scarce. Vital records for the Town of Eastham have not been published. An available reference on Eastham, The Vital Records of Southeastern Massachusetts: An Authorized Facsimile Reproduction of Records Published Serially 1901-1935 in the Mayflower Descendant with Added Index of Persons was checked for its utility by randomly selecting three individuals noted as original owners of historic properties in research conducted by the Eastham Historical Society. None of these individuals was indexed. The usefulness of the volume for this project was minimal. Two pamphlets prepared by Josiah Paine of Harwich and published as part of the Library of Cape Cod, History and Genealogy contain sketches of thirty three early settlers of Eastham. Information for each settler begins with his arrival in America, but includes only first generation descendants not necessarily noting property inheritance.

None of the histories of Eastham are indexed. An index was prepared for Alice Lowe's Nauset on Cape Cod: A History of Eastham. Lowe's history includes sketches of seventy-three local, sea captains. An index of names was created for Donald Grant Trayser's Eastham, Massachusetts, 1651-1951: Eastham's Three Centuries. The chapter on Eastham in Deyo's History of Barnstable County contains thirty-four, brief biographical sketches of residents often with surnames of early settlers, but the line of descent is not provided. Six of these individuals are also included in previously-mentioned sources.

Visual and architectural documentation was prepared based on photographs, field assessments and notes.

Survey Results

The project documented 115 historic resources including 109 buildings, 4 burial grounds, and 2 objects. Seven properties are documented in an area form as an early cottage colony and 13 properties are included in the Area B, Eastham Center. National Register criteria were applied to all inventoried properties. Twenty-eight resources were determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and have National Register Criteria

Statement attached to inventory forms. The two areas, Eastham Center and Collin's Cottages, and 2 cemeteries, Cove Burial Ground and Bridge Road Burial Ground were also determined eligible for listing in the National Register. A list of National Register-eligible properties is attached.

Due to contractual limitations several areas where historical resources are known to be located were excluded from the survey project, but remain as recommendations for further study (see attached list).

Copies of the inventory forms and final report are on file in the Eastham Public Library and in the Eastham Historical Society Archives.

FINAL REPORT - EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
 INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

NAMES	FORM #
Atwood, John & Lucy	30
Austin, Major Oliver L.	81
Bangs, Captain	79,80
Bangs, Scatter (Scotter Scotta)	79
Bangs, Seymour & Annie	79
Benner, Arthur & Louie	84
Benson, Frank W.	94
Biathrow, Adeline	59
Billingsgate House	93
Black, Catherine M.	102
Bolster, Wilfred	44
Brackett, George & Samuel	77
Bradford, Aaron	61
Bradford, Jane A.	101
Brewer, Frank & Carrie	99
Brewer, James	103
Brewer, Jesse	84
Brewer, Joel	95
Brewer, Thankful	95
Brewer, Truman & Minnie	99
Brewer-Atkins, Jerusha	99
Bridge Road Burial Ground	803
Brown, Arthur	97
Brown, Capt. Parker & Rachel	86
Burgess, Warren	76
Burke, Edmund B. & Harriet B.	58
Campbell, Charles	78
Campbell, Cyrus	78
Carey, Mary A.	102
Central Precinct Parsonage	62
Chase, Elias & Sarah	88
Chase, Frank	99
Chase, Ralph A.	102
Cheever, Edward	62
Childs, Edward & Florida	108
Chipman, Thomas	109
Clark, Herbert C.	65
Clark, Nathan B.	95
Cobb, Arthur	77,78
Cobb, Capt. Harding	80
Cobb, Elkanah & Jerusha Foster	109
Cobb, Henry R.	13,14
Cobb, Timothy F.	76

FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
 INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Cobb, Solomon T.	27
Cole, Elkanah	104
Cole, Joshua	61
Cole, Wilber	61
Collins, Benjamin H.A.	101
Collins, Bernard	3
Collins, Bernard C.	16-52
Collins, Frank	101
Collins, Freeman	109
Collins, Freeman A.	58
Collins, George I.	109
Collins, Harry	101
Collins, Harry W.	58
Collins, Lewis Henry	16-52
Collins, Louis	5
Collins, Michael	101
Collins, Michael, Jr.	101
Collins, Silvanus	109
Collins, Thomas	109
Congregational & Soldiers' Cemetery	801
Cove Cemetery	800
Covell, Phannuel B.	63
Crosby, Thomas	62
Crosby Tavern	62
Crowley, Augustus	76
Cummings, Prescott & Mildred	97
Cutler, Mary T. Mayo	21
Daley, Verena	28
Daniels, Chas.	81
Davenport, Orlando H.	44
Delaney, Mary	101
Delaney, Mary F.	36
Dill, Bertha M.	30
Dill, Fred F. & Nellie	104, 105
Dill, Freeman	27
Dill, George H.	107, 109
Dill, George T.	26
Dill, Joseph, Jr.	91
Dill, Joseph, Sr.	91
Dill, Ruth (Lincoln Nickerson moved twice)	91
Doane, Barnabas	61, 67
Doane, Benjamin	94
Doane, Elizabeth	98
Doane, Elizabeth & Sarah	94
Doane, Ezekiel(?)	99
Doane, Heman & Rebecca	61

FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Doane, Joshua	85
Doane, Lucy	101
Doane, Mrs. L (Temperance)	93
Doane, N	107
Doane, Noah	95,98
Doane, Obadiah	99
Doane, Randall or Randol	95
Doane, Russell	93,95
Doane, Simeon	91
Doane, Solomon	98
Doane, Stillman	63
Doane, Sylvanus	99
Doane, Zenas	98
Dorrie, Curtis F.	109
Dyke, George	66
Eastham Public Library	69
Eastham Town Hall	29
Eastham Windmill	901
Edward Hopper painting	76
Ellis, Thomas	102
Escobar, Antone	95
Fitting, Harris H. & Edith	37
Evergreen Cemetery	802
Feltis, Frank & Sarah B	102
First Encounter Memorial	900
Freeman, Abner & Lucy	57
Freeman, Almanah	91
Freeman, Benjamin	57
Freeman, Lucy E.	57
Freeman, Sylvanus	6
Fulton, James & Carolyn	86
Garrison, Emma M.	14
Gill, Allen T.(moved from Orleans)	82
Gill, Beniah, Jr	88
Gill, Capt. Beniah (moved twice)	88
Gill, Edward	103
Gill, Eleanor	103
Gill, George F.	103
Gill, Herman S.	103
Gill, James Y.	76
Gill, Maurice	103
Gill, N	103
Gill, Thomas	82
Gill, Thomas K.	104
Hamlen, Mrs.	74
Harden, F.	59

FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
 INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Harding, Betsey F.	56,58
Harding, Ephraim & Lucy	57
Harding, George M.	56
Harding, H.	54
Harding, Henry	57
Harding, Henry	75
Harding, Henry	56
Harding, Henry K.	56,58
Harding, Susan	56
Hatch, J.	97
Herman, Marv	84
Herrick, Sazie M. (Baker)	95
Higgins, A.	75
Higgins, Alonzo K.	80
Higgins, Capt. Eldad	72
Higgins, Cynthia A.	36
Higgins, E.	97
Higgins, Eldad	36,72
Higgins, Elkanah	73
Higgins, Fannie K.	73
Higgins, John W. & Mary	73
Higgins, Joshua Jr. (Land)	37
Higgins Mrs. Warren Richard (Hannan)	86
Higgins, Peter	73
Higgins, Raymond & Charetta	73
Higgins, Snow Y.	28
Higgins, Wm B. (Land)	3,75
Higgins, Zara	108
Holbrook, Noah	97
Hopkins, Elkanah, Jr.	96
Hopkins, Harvey & Grace	86
Hopkins, Nehemiah & Edith M.	109
Horton, Abraham (Abram)	39
Horton, Chester	36
Horton, Chester	56,61,67
Horton, Cushing	40
Horton, Freeman	109
Horton, Isaiah, Louisa (moved from Billingsgate)	81
Horton, Isaiah H. (mf Louisa Doane)	56
Horton, Isaiah H. Sr.	40
Horton, Lester	49
Horton, Osgood W.	83
Horton, Reuben & Cynthia	61
Horton, Reuben H.	36
Horton, Reuben H. & Louisa	107
Horton, Robert R.	39

FINAL REPORT - EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995

INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Horton, Stanley F	28
Horton, Winslow	107
Howes, Carrie L.	30
Hud Family	62
Johnston, Edward & Ruth E.	91
Keith, Ziba	64
King, Bertha C.	11
King, Frank	10
Kirst, Dorrie (may have been moved)	38
Knowles, Arthur H.	26
Knowles, Atta,	72
Knowles, E. F.	63
Knowles, Edmund	15,18
Knowles, Ezra, Jr.	3
Knowles, Freeman	15,16,17
Knowles, Freeman Ellsworth	16,28
Knowles, Herbert L.	26
Knowles, James P.	17
Knowles, Joshua	28
Knowles, Joshua M.	17
Knowles, Nettie Walker	16
Knowles, Nicolas	64
Knowles, Robert	59
Knowles, Susan W. Knowles	17
Knowles, Thomas	26
Knowles, William	107
Leonard, George	64
Lewis, Georgie B.	57
Lewis, Walter B. & Emma J.	57
Lincoln, Frank	9
Lincoln, Hinchley	10
Lincoln, Sylvester H.	9
Linnell, Florence	38
Logan, John	78
Lombard, Louis	25,28
Lombard, Oliver	25
Mace, Katherine	86
Macomber, Della Knowles	17
Mann, A.	97
Marshview	91
Maskell, Carrie	102
Maxwell, Cora Maude	102
Mayo, Abijah	13,14
Mayo, Bathsheba Smith	21,22
Mayo, Ella L.	106
Mayo, Freeman	21,22

FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
 INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Mayo, Kenneth	96
Mayo, Melinda	101
Mayo, Oliver	106
Mayo, Sarah S	21
Mayo, T.	101
Mayo, Timothy	106
Mayo, Warren A.	96
Mayo, Warren D	96
McWilligams, Gilbert N. & Mary O.	15
Methodist Parsonage	37
Morse, George Marie	77
Myrick, Charlania(moved)	83
Nauset Farm	103
Newcomb, George A	43
Nickerson, Abigail I	72
Nickerson, Eva	84
Nickerson, Hattie	53
Nickerson, Herbert	53
Nickerson, Joshua W.	62
Nickerson, Mrs. C	83
Nickerson, Otto	15
Nickerson, Reuben	53, 55
Nickerson, Roy & Adelme	60
Nickerson, Taddie & Addie	72
Nickerson, Thomas	60
Nickerson, Thomas C	66
Nickerson, W. H	70
Nickerson, Win. H	62
Nye, Francis T	91
Paine, Alice	23
Paine, Micah S.	23
Paine, Seth & Rebecca	23
Penniman, James	30
Phillips, Caroline I	76
Phillips, James	76
Pierce, Chester & Jessie	108
Pierson, Edward L.	91
Prescott, Clifton S. & Clarice	103
Qunn, Howard	67
Reed, John B. Jr	76
Richard, Frank	91
Richardson, Ada B	107
Richardson, Morris or Maurice	94
Richardson, Wyman	94
Ridor, Earl	66
Robbins, Cavalier Houdlette	98

FINAL REPORT EASTLAND COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Robbins, Daniel	98
Roberts, Sally Higgins	73
Rogers, Abner Lincoln	1
Rogers, Alvan	11
Rogers, Chas. A. & Florence	19
Rogers, Elliot W.	15
Rogers, Hathe	1
Rogers, James & Hannah (Knowles)	15
Ryder, Franklin	12,13
Ryder, John E.	64
Ryder, Mary Mayo	12
Savage, Capt. James	74
Sears, Salvin	104
Seaver, Tamin S.	78
Shacklik, John	40
Shaffer, Frank & Agnes	108
Sherman, Albert	13
Sherman, Capt. Jonathan	59
Sherman, Michael & Melitabel	59
Sherman, Rebecca Knowles	17
Smith, Albert E.	61
Smith, Alberto	14
Smith, Arthur	1
Smith, Chas. & Maria Angie	2
Smith, Clarrington	11
Smith, Dean & Elizabeth	53
Smith, Edith M.	55
Smith, Frances	19
Smith, Frances M.	43
Smith, Gideon	14
Smith, Heman (b.1821)	43
Smith, Heman	1
Smith, Heman II	2
Smith, Hittie	1
Smith, Homer & Johanna	61 65 66
Smith, Isaac	57
Smith, James	15
Smith, John	1
Smith, Julia	11
Smith, Obed	1,11
Smith, Richard	15
Smith, Samuel	21
Smith, Sarah	21
Smith, Sarah Dill	91
Smith, Timothy	11
Smith, Zelotes	1

FINAL REPORT EASTHAM COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT 1995
 INDEX OF NAMES MENTIONED ON INVENTORY FORMS

Smith, Wilbur	55
Snow, Jerusha	102
Snow, Solomon	83
Sparrow, Caleb	3
Sparrow, Jabez & Father	2,3
Sparrow, Samuel	11
St. John, Guy B.	95
Steele, James B.	54
Stevens, Merton & Dorothy	98
Stone, Emma C.	30
Stone, Sophia	25
Swift, Gustavus	28
Swift, Nathaniel	28
Swift, Ralph F. & Sarah F.	27
Trahan, Wilfred & Mary	109
Traveler's Rest or Traveler's Home	80
Tulk, Julia	64
Turner, Harry	84
Turner, Laban W. & Mary E.	108
Turner, Mary F.	108
Universal Society Chapel (Chapel in the Pines)	71
Valli, Sarah Gill	88
Walker, Abbott	1
Walker, Abbott & Celia	45
Walker, Absalom & Laurie F. (Harding)	60
Walker, Adeline B.	60
Walker, Benjamin	60
Walker, John	4,59
Walker, John F.	59
Walker, John Feniman	45
Wareham, William	18
Watson, Clifford	97
Watson, Walter & Hattie	63
Watson, Warren & Julia	63
Webb, Benjamin	62
West, Harry & Evelyn	64
Whiting, George A. & Ruth	37
Whitright, Agatha	104
Wiley, Maurice & Myrtle	80
Wunderstrand	104

LIST OF PROPERTIES: 1995 INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSETS
TOWN OF EASTHAM

MHC No.	Sheet No./ Parcel No.	Film No./ Negative No.	Address	Date
65	15/057	10/3	55 Samoset Road	Between 1880 and 1908
66	15/034	10/1, 10/2	90 " "	Between 1865 and 1875
67	15/055	10/4, 10/5	155 " "	Between 1857 and 1880
68	15/047	10/6	175 " "	1920
69	15/036	10/18, 10/19	190 " " Library	1897
70	15/045	10/7, 10/8, 10/9	215 " "	1860
71	15/037	10/20, 10/21	220 " " Chapel	1889
72	14/143	10/11, 10/12, 14/24, 14/25	295 " "	1885
1	20/125	1/1, 1/2,	155 State Highway	Between 1880 and 1908
2	20/127	1/3	245 " "	Mid 18th C.
3	20/129	1/4, 1/5, 1/7	305 " "	Between 1856 and 1858
4	20/130	1/6, 1/8, 1/9	315 " "	Pre-1858
5	20/133B	1/18, 1/19	345 " "	1930
6	21/001	1/10, 1/11, 1/13	375 " "	Mid 19th C.
7	21/081B	14/3, 14/4	390 " "	Early 20th C.
8		1/12	410 State Highway	Post-1908 but Early 20th C.
9	21/002	1/14, 1/15	445 " "	Between 1885 and 1907
10	21/004	1/16, 1/17	475 " "	Between 1830 and 1858
11	21/007	1/22, 1/23, 1/24	575 " "	Between 1830 and 1858
12	21/075	1/20, 1/21	580 " "	Late 19th C.
13	21/010	1/25, 2/1, 2/2	645 " "	Mid 19th C.
14	21/030	2/3, 2/4	855 " "	Mid 19th C.
15	18/029	2/8-2/11	1080 " "	Between 1950 and 1858
800		2/12-2/22	" " Cove Burial Ground	
16	18/027	2/23, 2/24	1150 " "	Between 1880 and 1900
17	18/041A	3/2-3/5	1220 " "	c. 1820
18	18/051E	3/6, 3/7	1240 " "	Mid 19th C.
19	18/060	3/9	1370 " "	Mid 19th C.
20	18/308	3/10, 3/11	1685 " "	Early 20th C.; Post 1908
21	18/309A	3/12, 4/1-4/3	1705 " "	Pre-1858
22	18/311	4/4, 4/5	1775 " "	Early 19th C.
23	15/120A	4/6, 4/7, 4/8	1895 " "	Pre-1858
24	15/110	4/9	1950 " "	1925
25	15/512	4/10, 4/11	2085 " "	Between 1858 and 1880
26	15/101	4/12, 4/13	2165 " "	Between 1880 and 1901
27	15/100	4/14, 4/15	2170 " "	1842
28	15/072	4/16-4/18, 4/21	2375 " "	Mid 18th C.
29	15/061	4/22, 4/23	2500 " "	1912
900	15/061	5/1, 5/2	2500 " " Monument	1920
901	15/012	4/24	2515 " " Windmill	Late 17th C. to Late 18th C.
30	15/009	5/3-5/6	2645 " "	Mid 19th C.
31	12/016	5/7, 5/8, 5/10	2755* " "	1850
32		5/9	*	
33		5/11, 5/12, 5/13	2765* " " 5 Salt Pond Road	
34	12/063G		3070* " "	1820
35	12/054	5/14, 5/15	3085* " "	1870
36	11/050	5/16, 5/17	3265 " "	Pre-1858
37	11/049	5/18, 5/19	3280 " "	Pre-1858
801		5/22-5/24; 6/1-6/5 6/1-6/5	" " Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery	
802		6/6-6/18	" " Evergreen Cemetery	
38	05/133	6/19, 6/20	4795 " "	1900?
39	05/123	6/22, 6/23	4850 " "	Undetermined
40	05/160	6/24	4885 " "	1700
41	05/272	7/3, 7/4	5155 " "	Early 20th C.
42	05/001	12/12, 12/13	5550 " "	c. 1940

*Property previously inventoried. Existing Form B retained, but new number assigned.

LIST OF PROPERTIES: 1995 INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSETS
TOWN OF EASTHAM

MHC No.	Sheet No./ Parcel No.	Film No./ Negative No.	Address	Date
108	05/355A	7/8, 7/9	345 Aspinet Road	c. 1827
109	05/337	7/10-7/14	435 " "	c. 1850
53	20/014	13/17, 13/18	20 Bridge Road	c. 1830
54	20/011	13/19	25 " "	Pre-1858
55	20/059	13/20, 13/21	120 " "	c. 1830
56	20/062	13/22-13/24	220 " "	c. 1828
57	20/063	14/2, 14/3	225 " "	c. 1738
58	20/070	14/4, 14/5	385 " "	Second Half of the 19th C.
59	20/083	14/16, 14/17	650 " "	c. 1770
60	19/095	14/18, 14/19	665 " "	1798
803			" " Bridge Road Cemetery	
61	14/174	14/10-14/13	1800 " "	Between 1788 and 1800
62	14/155	14/22, 14/23	1955 " "	1720
63	15/013	9/22, 9/23	10 Depot Road	Between 1831 and 1858
64	15/029	9/24	60 " "	Between 1858 and 1863
73	08/310	7/17, 7/18, 7/19	75 Massasoit Road	1783
74	08/141	7/20, 7/21	280 " "	Between 1858 and 1880
75	08/144	7/22	350 " "	Between 1858 and 1880
76	08/154	7/23, 7/24, 7/25	540 " "	First half of the 19th C.
77	08/279	8/2, 8/3	580 " "	1879
78	08/278	8/4, 8/5	600 " "	Between 1831 and 1858
79	08/249	8/6, 8/7, 8/10	655 " "	Pre-1858
80	08/277	8/8, 8/9	670 " "	Pre-1830
81	08/257C	8/11	725 " "	Undetermined
82	05/186	8/13, 8/14	805 " "	Undetermined, c. 1860?
83	05/213	8/15	820 " "	Pre-1858
84	05/180	8/16, 8/17, 8/18	845 " "	c. 1900
85	05/170	8/19, 8/20	945 " "	1900
86	04/250A	8/21, 8/22, 8/23	1285 " "	Pre-1831
87	04/220		1580 " "	Early 20th C.
88	01/021A	9/2, 9/3	1765 " "	18th C.
89	01/010	9/4	1870 " "	1928
90	02/087A	9/5, 9/8	1900 " "	1925
91	01/0128	9/6, 9/7	1965 " "	c. 1733
92	12/064		*Nauset Road School House Museum	
93	12/314	11/1	300R Nauset Road	Between 1830 and 1858
94	12/011	10/22-10/24	310R " "	18th C.
95	12/009	11/2-11/5	440 " "	Between 1768 and 1799
96	12/007	11/6	570 " "	Late 19th C.
97	12/200	11/7-11/11	575R " "	c. 1680
98	12/209	11/16-11/20	855 " "	c. 1750
99	09/407	11-23, 11/24	1400 " "	Late 18th C.
		12/1, 12/2		
100	09/406	12/3, 12/4	1580 " "	1928
101	09/250	12/5-12/7	1675 " "	1850
102	09/405	12/8-12/11	1750 " "	c. 1760
103	09/387A	12/12-12/14	2020 " "	Between 1830 and 1858
104	06/019	12/16-12/19	2310 " "	Pre-1830
105	06/014	12/19, 12/20	2345 " "	Between 1870 and 1908
106	05/095	12/21, 12/22	2455 " "	Pre-1830
107	05/014	12/23	2830 " "	Pre-1830
43	22/009	9/9, 9/10	70 Old State Highway	1863
44	20/117B	9/11-9/14	90 " " "	Mid 19th C.
45	20/116A	9/15, 9/16	100 " " "	Mid 19th C.
46-52	20/114	9/17-9/21	150 " " "	1928/1929

LIST OF AREAS: 1995 INVENTORY OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSETS
TOWN OF EASTHAM

Area	Name of Area	MHC No.	List of Properties
A	Collins' Cottages		150 Old State Highway
		46	Cottage No. 1
		47	Cottage No. 2
		48	Cottage No. 3
		49	Cottage No. 4
		50	Cottage No. 5
		51	Cottage No. 6
		52	House
B	Eastham Center	63	10 Depot Road
		64	60 Depot Road
			25 Samoset Road
		65	55 Samoset Road
		66	90 Samoset Road
			125 Samoset Road
			150 Samoset Road
		67	155 Samoset Road
		68	175 Samoset Road
			185 Samoset Road
		69	190 Samoset Road
		70	215 Samoset Road
		71**	220 Samoset Road
		72**	295 Samoset Road
			2475 State Highway
		29**	2500 State Highway
		900**	2500 State Highway
		901**	2515 State Highway
			2550 State Highway

**Property documented on an individual inventory form.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Areas

Eastham Center
150 State Highway, Collins Cottages

Individual Properties

20 Bridge Road
120 " "
220 " "
225 " "
650 " "
1955 " "

280 Massasoit Road
580 " "
670 " "
1765 " "
1775 " "

300R Nauset Road
310R " "
440 " "
575R " "
855 " "
1400 " "
2310 " "

70 Old State Highway
90 " " "

220 Samoset Road Universalist Society Chapel, Chapel in the Pines

155 State Highway
645 " "
1775 " "
2375 " "
2515 " " Eastham Windmill

Cove Burial Ground, State Highway
Bridge Burial Ground, Bridge Road

TOWN OF EASTHAM: LIST OF AREAS AND PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

Sheet No./ Parcel No.	Address	Date*
21/053	10 Kittiwake Lane	1928
11/178	5 Lee Court	1916
	115 Locust Road	
12/041A	180 " "	1850
11/070	195 " "	1672
11/069A	220 " "	1864
15/155	42 Lombard Lane	1890
18/063	10 Mary Chase Road	1880
18/074	305 " " "	1941
18/075	385 " " "	1900
05/203	140 Meadow Drive	1780
15/020	180 Mill Road	1941
15/026	185 Mill Road	1918
11/077	275 " "	1910
	305 " "	
23/033	120 Nauset Light Beach Road	1824
24/016	100 Ocean View Drive	1928
24/004 /007	500R " " "	
	Brackett House, Old County Road	
07/384	30 Old Farm Lane	1746
10/300	4 Penny Lane	1945?
10/308	8 " "	1946
04/528	235 Pierce Road	1940
04/530	260 " "	1939
12/048	20 " "	1795
12/046	25 " "	1780
12/049	30 " "	1820
12/053	55 " "	1920
14/091	590 Samoset Road	
14/083	700 " "	
14/082	721 " "	
14/075	800 " "	
14/070	1090 " "	
13/117	1355 " "	
	Schoolhouse Road	
07/142A	435 Shurtleff Avenue	1942
20/125	10 Smith Lane	1850
20/121	21 " "	1875
20/123	30 " "	1850
18/054	40 Smith Heights Way	1900
18/055	50 " " "	1940
07/466	25 Snow Road	1800
04/122	390 Steele Road	1935
04/121	430 " "	1940
07/566	15 Townsend Road	1935
07/287	50 " "	1920
07/286	80 " "	1940
07A/011	17 West Shore Drive	

*Date taken from Assessors' Records (Assessors' source unknown).

TOWN OF EASTHAM: LIST OF AREAS AND PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

Sheet No./ Parcel No.	Address	Date*
08/238	175 Campground Road	1725
08/243	300 " "	1900
	645 " "	1925
	675 " "	1865
	745 " "	1908
Former Campground area off Campground Road		
14/085G	55 Clarks Point Road	1895
18/026	10 Corliss Way	1850
18/003	255 " "	1916
12/022	25 Deborah Doane Way	1925
24/022	705 Doane Road	1800
24/021	745 " "	1922
24/015	845 " "	1940
24/014	905 " "	1937
	45 Fort Hill Road	
18/110	75 " " "	1868
18/111	150 " " "	1910
07/538	14 Giles Road	1932
18/062A	2 Governor Prence Road	1800
18/103	30 " " "	1840
18/099	35 " " "	1766
18/315	155 " " "	1863
18/321	290 " " "	1930
17/714	1005 " " "	1936
	176A Great Pond Road	
	178 " " "	
11/176A	285 " " "	1945
11/159	340 " " "	1927
	390? " " "	
11/189	425 " " "	1929
11/193	505 " " "	1780
11/194	555 " " "	1890
18/297	50 Hay Road	1930
17/480A	260 Herring Brook Road	1940
	310 " " "	
	480 " " "	
13/078A	1205 " " "	1920
	2905 " " "	1800
14/080	20 Herring Pond Way	1910
18/216	60 Hoffman Way	1880
	350 Kingsbury Beach Road	1940
11/215	425 " " "	1853
11/217	455 " " "	1949
11/219	545 " " "	1830
11/220	625 " " "	1820
10/052	900 " " "	1941
10/303	1105 " " "	1940
	1145 " " "	1890
10/331	1150 " " "	1920

*Date taken from Assessors' Records (Assessors' source unknown).



NARRATIVE HISTORY: TOWN OF EASTHAM

Topography

The Town of Eastham, Barnstable County is situated at 41 51' north latitude, 69 56' west longitude on Outer Cape Cod midway between the Towns of Chatham and Provincetown. Its distance from Boston is 94 miles by land and 66 miles by sea. Six miles long and 3 miles wide, Eastham is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to east, Wellfleet to the north, Cape Cod Bay to the west and Orleans to the south. Eastham plain surficial deposits comprise almost the entire town leaving elevations relatively flat (generally 60' or less) except for the south portion of town and sand bluffs of considerable height on the east. Dune and beach deposits are found along both shorelines. Marsh and swamp exist along rivers and harbors, particularly in the south.

Traditionally, Eastham has surpassed its neighbors agriculturally. Eastham's soils generally consist of sandy loams overlying mostly gravelly sand and pebble to cobble gravel. The eastern part of town was the most fertile, but became depleted by over farming and the loss of vegetative cover which resulted in drifting sands. Like other Cape towns at the time of European settlement, Eastham was covered by oak and pine forests eliminated by timber cutting for shipbuilding and fuel.

By the early nineteenth century, the soil was exhausted and much of southwestern Eastham had become a barren, 1,700-acre tract, 1.5 miles wide extending across the township to Town Cove. Totally lacking vegetation, sand often drifted to mounds 50' high and filled in swamps and valleys. An arable area remained in eastern Eastham, but the size of harvests available for market substantially diminished. Cover today consists of scrub vegetation, young oak and pine.

Subsurface drainage exists throughout the township, especially in the north. Surface drainage in northern Eastham is largely confined to the area of Hatches Creek/Sunken Meadow along the northern boundary. Most surface drainage is found in southern Eastham, the location of several ponds. The largest ponds are Great Pond (112 acres), Long Pond (39 acres), Herring Pond (45 acres), Depot and Minister (aka. Meetinghouse) Pond (17 acres). Surface drainage also occurs in the rivers, all of which empty into the Bay. They include Herring Brook, Herring River (aka. Great Meadow River), Boat Meadow River and Rock Harbor Creek. Brooks include Hatches Creek (aka. Grape Swamp Brook continuing as Snow's Brook and Indian Brook). Town Cove, Nauset Marsh, Nauset and Salt Pond Bays also provide important coastal drainage. Of the extensive marshes in town, Nauset Marsh is the largest. Other marshes are located near Sunken Meadow, Herring River, Boat Meadow River and Rock Harbor Creek.

Eastham's harbors, Nauset Harbor/Town Cove on Atlantic Coast, obstructed by a sand bar, and Rock Harbor on the Bay shore permit anchorage only of small class vessels. Potential smaller harbors exist at Sunken Meadow and Herring and Boat Meadow River. Billingsgate Point off the bay shore, once an island with a lighthouse and summer inhabitants, has been eroded below sea level and remains as a shoal.

Political Boundaries

The territory of present-day Eastham was part of Nauset Plantation, granted in 1640 east of the grant to the Satucket purchasers. Nauset, as was granted in 1643 from the Church at Plymouth to those who desired to move and form a new plantation as the Church of New Plymouth, included "all the tract of land lying between the sea and sea from the purchasers' bounds at Namskaket to Herring Brook at Billingsgate...." The grant extending 15 miles from Pleasant Bay, Orleans to the south bounds of Truro, included the present towns of Orleans, Eastham and Wellfleet.

The area was incorporated in 1646 as the Town of Nauset. In the nineteenth century, the original name, Nauset, remained the designation for the northeastern part of town. Silver Spring was used as the name of North Eastham. Half-way Ponds was applied to the central portion of town. Great Neck, identified the area south of ponds.

The name of the town was changed to Eastham in 1651. Billingsgate parish in the north was created in 1722. The northern boundary was fixed at Hatches Creek with the separation of Billingsgate parish as the Town of Wellfleet in 1763. The southern boundary was set at Rock Harbor Creek with the separation of South parish as Orleans in 1797, but later adjusted in 1867.

Settlement

Native populations had settled in the area of Eastham prior to European contact. Late Woodland sites have been found particularly in the southern part of town in the vicinity of Nauset Marsh and Town Cove and in other coastal estuarine areas. No evidence has been found of specific native sites in the Contact Period (1500-1620), but are likely to have existed. Native burials from the Contact Period have been found, particularly around Nauset Marsh (e.g. Heminway Site). Native place names continue to be used in Eastham. Nauset, the term applied to all Outer Cape natives, was not only the name for the European settlement until 1651, but also continues to be used in Eastham for Nauset Bay, Nauset Marsh, Nauset Beach, Nauset Road and much of the northeastern part of town. Native names are also applied to local roadways Aspinet and Massasoit.

The shores of Eastham were likely explored in the early seventeenth century by European expeditions. Some contact between native populations and Europeans occurred as explorers including Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602 and Samuel de Champlain in 1605 as well as fishermen frequented the area before settlement. On a Pilgrim expedition from the Mayflower in 1620, Miles Standish and several men landed west of Camp Ground Beach and explored inland. While at camp, they were attacked by Indians. A bloodless exchange ensued. Motivation for the attack is variously attributed to resentment over European slavers' capture of natives and the Pilgrim's theft of the natives' store of winter corn. The site of the incident is marked by a boulder with a bronze plaque at First Encounter Beach and the episode is commemorated in a similar memorial in front of Town Hall.

Dissatisfaction with the settlement at Plymouth resulted in the establishment of committees in 1640 and 1643 to evaluate the possibility of removing the church and government from Plymouth to Nauset (Deyo, p. 720). Both reported the area to be too isolated and small to serve as the center of government. The Church, although reluctant to move itself, supported the departure of those interested in starting the new plantation.

In addition to the original Nauset Grant of the court, the settlers purchased rights from the natives. The Indians retained Pochet Island, reserved rights to a small tract of land in the harbor area (likely in present Orleans), reputedly to grow corn and maintained shell fishing rights at Town Cove and shares in any blubber from drift whales that came ashore. All native claims were cleared in 1666 when the Indians were placed on a reservation at Potanumaquit. Located in the south of present-day Orleans, the reservation was closed in 1712.

In 1644, seven members of the Church of Plymouth settled in Nauset and with their families formed a colony of 49 people (Deyo, p. 721). One of the group, Nicholas Snow, located in the present Town of Orleans. Five settlers established themselves in the southern part of the present Town of Eastham. Thomas Prentice occupied 200 acres of the most fertile land. His homestead near Town Cove was demolished after 1890. Some lumber was reputedly used to build a barn (collapsed on April 10, 1935) on the Abalino Doane Farm. The stone doorstep of the Prentice house has been installed at the west entrance to the Pilgrim Monument in Provincetown.

Another founder of Eastham, John Doane, held 200 acres north of Nauset harbor. The site of his homestead, also lost after 1890, is marked by a monument at the end of Pine Crest Road. Edward Bangs, John Smalley, Richard Higgins and Josias Cook, each with 200 acres, settled to the west. The colony was joined by others from Plymouth and from other parts on the Cape. The area's relatively fertile soils attracted farmers, resulting in a dispersed agricultural settlement. Village facilities (municipal buildings etc.) were distributed across the southern portion of town where initial colonization occurred near Town Cove.

Northerly settlement also occurred in a similarly diffused fashion west of the County Road. In 1691, with the institution of a new colonial charter by William and Mary, Plymouth Colony, to which Eastham belonged, was joined to the new royal province of Massachusetts Bay. By the eighteenth century, the lack of good harbor facilities led to concentrations of population in the north at Wellfleet Harbor (Billingsgate) and in the south both at Town Cove (Eastham) and Pleasant Bay (South Parish/Orleans). Fishing and small boat coasting in the Colonial Period (1675-1775) fostered settlement in the areas of Nauset Harbor and Town Cove. During the Colonial Period, maritime activities may also have taken place at Great Meadow and at Boat Meadow and Rock Harbor Rivers.

The late eighteenth century subdivision of the most populous areas as Wellfleet and Orleans left Eastham with a small, dispersed population involved in fishing and agriculture and no village center through the Federal Period (1775-1830).

With a decline of population lasting half a century after 1830, little expansion of settlement occurred during the Early Industrial Period (1830-1870). Scattered settlement continued with some linear development occurring along the county road, north of the Orleans border near Town Cove.

Dispersed, agricultural settlement continued to characterize the town after the mid-nineteenth century, except for the development of a small hamlet in the center of town, east of the railroad tracks (1870) including the Universalist Church (1890), Eastham Library (1897) and a small cluster of Victorian houses spawned by the railroad depot.

Agriculture which had declined in the early nineteenth century, revived with the arrival of the railroad. In 1879, service began on the transatlantic cable with terminus at Nauset Light Beach. New lighthouses were erected in 1892 and a new cable house was built in 1891, but was moved to Orleans in 1892.

Market gardening of asparagus, turnips, cranberries and melons became popular. Eggs and milk were exported to Boston and Provincetown. Truck farming lost out to competition from warmer climes before the mid-twentieth century. Large tracts of land were gradually subdivided for residential and commercial development, especially along Route 6 (State Highway). The Atlantic Coast remained sparsely populated and is now protected by acquisitions of the National Park Service for the Cape Cod National Seashore. The National Park Service Visitor Center on Route 6 continues to stimulate commercial development along the highway. Residential growth continues to transform the area west of Route 6 into a suburban landscape.

Population

Questionable estimates number the native population in the Contact Period at 1,200. Nauset Indians (variously subdivided/termed in individual accounts as Nauset, Pamet, Monomoyicks etc.) were present throughout the Cape area prior to the 1617-19 epidemics. Evidence suggests the present area of Eastham was less intensively settled by Contact Period populations than areas to the north (Wellfleet) and south (Orleans) which were also part of the original incorporation of Nauset. The number of Indians in the area of Eastham likely did not exceed a few hundred individuals and possibly was much smaller. Contact Period native populations in Eastham probably located around Town Cove, Nauset Marsh and other coastal estuaries and ponds.

Native populations were reduced prior to the Plantation Period (1620-1675) to a total of approximately 500 by 1621. Some may have remained north of Nauset Marsh or in North Eastham, but most were likely concentrated in the south (Orleans area). By the Colonial Period, little evidence exists of a native population in Eastham. Any who remained probably lived as individuals rather than as a group. Natives may have taken up temporary residence since they retained fishing rights to the area.

Although some transient Europeans may have been present, European populations did not exist in Eastham during the Contact Period. Ten years after the formal settlement of Nauset Plantation (including the present Orleans and

Wellfleet) in 1646, there were 23 heads of households (Deyo, p. 722) possibly numbering 115 residents.

During the Plantation and Colonial Period, the European population grew at a slow, but steady pace, but remained dispersed with the focus of settlement in the southern portion of the town. By 1684, (Deyo, p. 722), 27 settlers had joined the 23 households counted in 1646, for a likely total population of 250. The pace of population growth accelerated in the first half of the 18th C. including both present-day Wellfleet (prior to 1763) and Orleans (prior to 1797) in which conservatively half of the residents were likely located. The population of Eastham numbered 1,327 in 1765; 1,899 in 1776.

After the separation of Wellfleet in 1763 and Orleans in 1797, the population of Eastham was reduced to 840, the smallest on the Cape, but for Mashpee. In 1792, Reverend Shaw estimated the population of 122 families to be 800+ residents. In 1809/10 the number was 782. An epidemic struck in 1816. The population was reduced to 766 in 1820. Strong growth occurred in the 1820's. Population grew by an average of more than 20 per year compared to an average of 1.5 per year during the previous decade.

In 1830, Eastham's population (since partition) peaked at 970. It was the only town on the Cape with less than 1,000 residents. Population failed to exceed that level until the early 1950's. Beginning in 1840, the population (955) steadily declined for the next half century. Few foreign-born entered the community. In 1855, the foreign born numbered 13 including 6 English and 4 Irish.

Similar circumstances existed in other Cape towns, especially those on the Outer Cape. Most Cape and Island communities did not recover their early population sizes until after the Second World War. Eastham remained the least populous Cape town, but for Mashpee, as the population continued to decline between 1870 and 1895. Small gains began thereafter in the early twentieth century, but did not compensate for previous losses: 1870, 668; 1875, 639; 1880, 692; 1885, 638; 1895, 476; 1910, 518.

Seasonal visitors became increasingly important on the Cape in the early twentieth century. Initially, visitors arrived by rail or boat and stayed for extended periods in cottages or large seaside hotels.

Between 1915 and 1940, Eastham's population made a modest gain of 6.7 percent, likely reflective of the continuing population losses of towns to the north and the 24.4 percent gain of Orleans to the south. In 1915, Eastham's population numbered 545 with 23 foreign born; in 1920, 530; in 1930, 543 and in 1940, 582.

Rapid population increases occurred after World War II. Residents in 1950 numbered 875; in 1960, 1,200; in 1970, 2,043; in 1980, 3,472 and in 1990, 4,462.

Transportation

Native trails continued to be used by both natives and Europeans, but several new paths and roads connecting farmsteads and other Cape areas were quickly added especially in the south in the vicinity of Town Cove. Major highways were not laid out until the Colonial Period. King's Highway was located in the vicinity of contemporary Route 6 past Minister Pond where it diverged to the northeast north of Nauset Road. King's Highway remained the primary north-south road through the Federal Period.

In 1720, known in part as the county road, a road 40' wide was laid out from Harwich to Truro (Deyo, p. 723). Local secondary roads continued to be added in the area of initial settlement north and west of Town Cove and were developed in the coastal and northern areas of Eastham as settlement spread, but many since they do not appear on maps likely were not upgraded from cart paths until after the colonial period. By the Federal Period, local loops extended to the east (Nauset Road) and the bay shore (Massasoit Road, Herring Brook Road, Bridge Road).

From Boat Meadow River to Town Cove, a naturally low area called Jeremiah's Gutter ran with water at high tide allowing passage of small boats between the Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. A canal was constructed along the same route in 1804. The constant re-filling with sand by the tides prevented its success. Planned improvements by The Eastham and Orleans Canal Proprietors, organized in 1817, were abandoned. In 1837, a bridge was constructed over Boat Meadow River (Deyo, p. 724) allowing the extension of Bridge Road.

Packets sailed from bay side towns to Boston. With the establishment of Millennium Grove Camp Meeting Grounds in 1828, packets brought increasing numbers of summer visitors to the bay shore of North Eastham.

In 1830, daily stagecoach service to Orleans continued by a "wagon" travelling every other day as far as Provincetown. After 1846, daily coach service was introduced.

In 1870, the Old Colony Railroad line was extended from Orleans to Wellfleet Center. Depots were built at Eastham Center in 1870 and at North Eastham in 1871. Passenger service was discontinued in the early 1940's. Freight operations were maintained for a number of years. The rails were removed in 1967.

Highways and secondary roads were improved in the early twentieth century. In 1920, King's Highway was upgraded, paved and improved as U.S. Route 6 and a new roadway was constructed north of North Eastham to Wellfleet. In 1938, Route 6 was widened into a 4-lane highway. By the late 1930's, the Nauset Road loop with Cable Road and Beach Road connections to Nauset Beach were paved. In 1935, completion of the Sagamore and Bourne Bridges made passage over the Cape Cod Canal easier and faster and the whole Cape more accessible.

Subsistence Patterns/Economic Development

Native population subsistence patterns during the Contact Period and the Plantation Period were likely based on the combined use of wild and domesticated food resources, shell fishing, fishing and hunting. Sufficient quantities of corn, beans and squash were produced for storage and at times for sale or trade with English settlers. Numerous species of fresh and saltwater fish, (ie. alewives, and shellfish esp. soft shell clams) were present. Sea mammals (whales and seals) were also available. Other mammals suitable for hunting and trapping (ie. ducks, wolves) were found in the wetlands, estuaries and forests.

The obvious relative agricultural potential of the land focused the initial interests of European settlers primarily on farming. Early crops included wheat, corn, other grains, English hay and salt marsh hay. Fruit trees, pears and apples, were planted early in the life of the community. Husbandry included raising cattle, pig, sheep, horses, oxen and domesticated birds.

Processing drift whales for oil was initiated and continued through the Colonial Period. Fishing was pursued along both coasts. Shellfish grounds were exploited especially along Town Cove. Financial difficulty occurred in the early 1690's with the continuance of King William's War during which fishing and agriculture were suspended during periods of required vigilance. By 1695, the depression lifted and growth resumed. Soon after 1700, the return of prosperity allowed the town to vote each widow four acres of land.

As early as the Colonial Period surplus grain was available for export. By the Federal Period Eastham was said to be the only 1 of the 13 Cape towns to produce surplus wheat, corn and other grains to market in other towns and Boston. The land between Town Cove and Great Pond was the most fertile. Crops also included English hay. Salt marsh hay was cut from marshlands on the bay shore.

In the early industrial period, agriculture became more important than fishing. But only in comparison with its neighbors on the Outer Cape was Eastham's agricultural production, as measured in 1865, notable (MHC Reconnaissance Report, p. 12). Five other towns including Orleans exceeded Eastham in production of Indian corn. Eastham ranked behind three other Cape towns in rye harvest. Eastham had no wheat, barley or oat crop. Eastham stood tenth in potato yield.

A three-story building used as a currier shop (not extant) was built by Edward Clark in 1866 on Samoset Road near Great Pond (exact site unknown). Timbers used in the construction were reputedly taken from the Congregational Church demolished in 1864. Some hides that were processed may have been purchased from Gustavus Swift's slaughter house in Thumpertown (northwest Eastham). Others were shipped from Boston. Most of the leather was sent to Boston for manufacture into shoes, valises, harnesses and fire hoses. The lack of machinery at the plant, however, resulted in a crude product that could not survive competition from better-equipped factories. The tannery closed shortly after 1875. After being idle for a few years,

it was occupied by a cannery for fish. This industry also lasted only a few years.

A pants factory organized c. 1886 by Robert R. Horton and Frank Duchman which operated on the second floor of Excelsior Hall in North Eastham also failed and closed after a few months. Gustavus Swift, later the founder of the meat-packing house, opened a small butchering business, similar to those located in many Cape towns, but moved to Chicago c. 1875. As measured by per capita property valuation in 1870, Eastham (\$292.84) was second only to Truro (\$258) as the poorest town on the Cape. Rail connections introduced in 1870, however, stimulated development of a small depot hamlet and market gardening agriculture arose focused on asparagus, cranberries and turnip.

By 1875, Eastham and Orleans were the most agricultural of the Outer Cape towns. In product value (\$45,393), Eastham ranked seventh among the 15 Cape towns. In agricultural production per capita, Eastham ranked first. Eastham ranked third in production of salt marsh hay. In the new, market agriculture, production focused on cranberries, asparagus and turnips. By 1905, Eastham led the Cape and Islands in the sale of vegetables.

In the late teens, a fungus disease destroyed the asparagus crop. Development of a rust-resistant strain restored the vegetable as the leading local crop with turnip production second followed by carrots, cranberries and other farm produce in equal amounts.

The first mill (date unknown) in Eastham was a tide mill in the river connecting Salt Pond to the harbor. It may have continued to operate into the Colonial Period. At least two wind mills for grinding corn were present by the Revolutionary War. A windmill in North Eastham, demolished c. 1865, was last run by Isaiah Gill and Freeman Horton. The mill in Eastham Center, shown on the 1795 map of Eastham, has an unclear past. It has been variously dated from the early seventeenth century to the early eighteenth century. It was moved to its present site either from elsewhere in town or from another community. Among others it was owned by Thomas Paine and Seth Knowles.

Whaling was practiced on the bay shore and on Billingsgate Island in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Once whales disappeared from the bay, the industry focused on blackfish which regularly beached themselves in following smaller fish on which they fed into shallow water.

Cod and mackerel fisheries developed in importance to the local economy except for a hiatus during the Revolutionary War. Shell fishing expanded during the Colonial Period. Oysters were sold commercially. The soft-shell clam fishery grew to supply bait when use of long-lines to garner ground fish expanded throughout the Cape. Herring fisheries were also exploited. As a result of the loss of the best harbors with the separations of Wellfleet and Orleans, however, the fishing business largely moved out of town. In 1837, 13 Eastham vessels were involved in cod and mackerel fisheries. By 1847, the number fell to 5 as vessels moved to other nearby harbors. By 1875, local fishing focused on bluefish. Eastham's catch exceeded that of all other Cape towns.

Salt manufacture using a process of solar evaporation began in Eastham c. 1790 when the first works was built by Deacon John Knowles. Works existed along the bay shore and along the northern parts of Town Cove and Salt Pond. In 1837, 54 extraction vats yielded 22,370 bushels of salt. The industry began to decline in 1840 when salt mines were discovered in New York. Removal of the salt tariff and the high cost of Maine lumber doomed the industry. No evidence remains either of the large vats so prominently represented on the map of Eastham of 1831 or of the windmills which pumped the brine at each of the works. A few operations lasted until the 1880's.

Shipbuilding was pursued in Eastham during the Colonial Period. Edward Bangs was a local shipbuilder. Deacon John Paine built fishing boats and whaleboats.

The Embargo caused economic decline. Eastham's population decreased to 782 by 1809. During the War of 1812, with trade to Boston impracticable, trade for necessities was established with New York. Others in Eastham engaged in privateering.

The lack of good harbors, however, prevented Eastham from participating in the revival of commerce along the Cape. Coastal trade was pursued during the Colonial Period, but by 1802, Eastham's fleet consisted only of 3 fishing vessels and 3 coasters. Eastham's famous seaman sailed from other ports. Freeman Hatch, captained the clipper ship, Northern Light, in its record setting sail from San Francisco to New York. Captain Edward Penniman, a whaler, retired to Eastham and became a prominent citizen. Declining agriculture added to Eastham's disadvantageous condition.

Early nineteenth-century fishing and salt production declined with the rise of larger, regional, maritime centers. Summer resort activity was initiated with the development of the Methodist Camp meeting ground in 1828. Tourism became popular in Cape Cod at the end of the nineteenth century.

The retail trade was carried on in several stores. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Col. Samuel Stinson had a store and tavern near the Methodist Church. Joseph Knowles had a store on the hill by the Congregational meetinghouse which was discontinued when the new meetinghouse was built on Bridge Road. Thomas Crosby opened a store near the new house. A store near Salt Pond was operated by Joshua P. Atwood in the ell of his house. It was taken over by Elijah E. Knowles and Mark Crosby in 1837. The next year, Winsor Snow became the partner of Elijah Knowles. In 1839, Knowles became sole proprietor, but he moved to Orleans in 1885. The building became a storehouse for George H. Clark near the railroad tracks. In 1871, Edward Clark opened a general store in Eastham Center. He sold it to his son, George H. Clark.

In the northern part of town, stores were established by Michael Collins, Elkanah Cobb and David Brown before 1800. Around 1830, Abraham Horton had a store on the County Road at what became known as Nauset House. In 1831, Arthur Cobb built a store near Millennial Grove at 580 Massasoit Road. It was purchased by George P. and Samuel F. Brackett in 1886. The same year, Robert R. Horton opened a grocery in a new building near the depot. The store

was located on the first floor and Excelsior Hall located near the depot in North Eastham. A skating rink first occupied the second floor of the building, but failed in a short time.

The first known inn in Eastham was operated by Abraham Horton as a stopping place on the state line. After Abraham Horton's death, the tavern was purchased by John Horton and became the Nauset Hotel. A tavern overlooking the cove was run by William Myrick. Thomas Crosby owned an inn on Bridge Road. Elisha Cobb and his wife had a tavern on King's Highway (Route 6) which later became known as Salt Pond House (demolished 1993). Col. Samuel Stinson had a store and tavern in North Eastham.

Civic and Institutional Development

Churches

A Congregationalist meetinghouse (not extant) was built near Town Cove c. 1644. The site is denoted on State Highway by the associated Cove Burial Ground. In 1661, voting by proxy was first allowed for general elections with individuals allowed to cast their votes in open town meetings rather than travel to Plymouth. In 1676, new land was laid out and the meetinghouse was enlarged. A permanent minister was settled in 1672.

In 1720, a new meetinghouse (not extant) and parsonage were erected further north in town on Bridge Road east of Herring Pond near the remaining Bridge Road Burial Ground. The parsonage (see 1955 Bridge Road; Form No. 62) was abandoned in 1794. It was sold to Thomas Crosby who used it as a tavern. In 1830, the house became a private residence and remains one of the oldest houses in Eastham.

In 1722, a separate parish, Billingsgate, was created in the north. It became a district of Eastham, named Wellfleet in 1762. In 1775, Wellfleet became a separate town. A separate South Parish, created in 1723, became the Town of Orleans in 1797. The South Parish Church became the Orleans Federated Church. Eastham Congregationalists built a new edifice in 1829/1830 north of Minister Pond adjacent to the remaining Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery on State Highway. After 1859, Congregationalists could no longer support a minister. The society was disbanded in 1864 and the meetinghouse was demolished.

In 1820, a Methodist Episcopal Society was organized in Eastham belonging to the Wellfleet charge (Deyo, p. 732). A meetinghouse (appearance unknown) was erected in 1821 on the county road, north of Minister Pond. Thereafter, the location of town meetings was shifted between the Methodist and Congregational meetinghouses until a town hall was erected c. 1851. In 1823, the Methodist Church was made a separate charge with a membership of 100. A new, larger Methodist meetinghouse was built 1851. The building burned 1920. A new house was built in 1926. Moved back from the road it has been extensively remodeled and enlarged.

In 1828, the first Methodist camp meeting was held in Eastham. After 3 more meetings had been held, a 10-acre ground and cove (off Campground Road) in

North Eastham were purchased in 1836 and incorporated in 1838 as Millennium Grove. As many as 5,000 people gathered there each August. The Camp included a building that served to house clergy and storage (tents and equipment) as well as tent sites. It remained active until 1862 when the meeting ground preference shifted to Yarmouth. The Old Colony Railroad reached that town and a spur was added simplifying the trip which to Eastham still required travel by packet boats, sailboats, horse and carriage and a walk. The Eastham site was gradually subdivided and built up with summer cottages.

On August 23, 1889, a Universalist Society was organized as the First Universalist Parish of Eastham. A house of worship, locally called Chapel in the Pines, was erected in 1889 in Eastham Center (see 220 Samoset Road; Form No. 71).

Burial Grounds

The oldest burial ground in town is the Town Cove Burial Ground (see State Highway; Form No. 800) which was established adjacent to the first meetinghouse. The second burial ground was established near the site of the second, Congregational meetinghouse (1720) on Bridge Road (see Form No. 803). The Methodists created a burial ground near their 1851 meetinghouse. Incorporated as Evergreen Cemetery (see State Highway; Form No. 802) on July 23, 1892, it remains in use. The Congregationalist created another burial ground, now called Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery, near their third meetinghouse erected on State Highway in 1830 (Form No. 801).

Schools

In 1666, the first school opened in Eastham. It was held in various homes with a teacher hired by parents. In 1678, the first town appropriation was made for support of education. In 1700, the town agreed to a second school for the north part of town if the residents there would pay the master. In 1713, Town Cove was made the boundary between the two schools. Two schools became necessary in 1749. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1773. In 1786, a different division of the 2 school districts was effected.

With the separation of Orleans in 1797, Eastham was still left with 2 districts and two schoolhouses were erected that year. A grammar school was established in 1785. In 1800, a third district was created and a school house built. In 1804, a fourth and fifth districts were established and schoolhouses were added with a total appropriation of \$120. All were one-room schoolhouses. A sixth district was introduced in 1834 when the total town appropriation reached \$300. With the decline in population beginning in 1840, districts were consolidated, but different sources provide divergent details as to how this was accomplished. In 1843 (School file, Eastham Historical Society, p. 1) or 1858 (Deyo, p. 734), the number of districts was reduced to five and all schools were graded. In 1847, a new school house 32' x 20', with 10' posts and 6 windows was erected in the South District (School File, Eastham Historical Society, p. 1). In 1861, the first building for a graded

school was constructed in District No. 4. District schools were reduced from 6 to 4 in 1862 and a new school house was built in District No. 1.

An 1869 school house remains on Nauset Road (Form No. 93). In 1873, a new house was erected in District No. 3. Local sources indicate consolidation of schools No's 1 and 2 in 1879 left only 3 schools (School File, Eastham Historical Society, p. 1.). The county history states the number of schools diminished to 3 in 1883 (Deyo, p. 734). From 1902-1906 Town Hall with alterations was used for grades 1-4 and grades 5-8 were housed in the Center School (School File, Eastham Historical Society, p. 2). In 1902, 3 schoolhouses were combined to create a 3-room grammar school. In 1936, a new school was built.

Beyond grammar school, Eastham pupils had to be boarded with families in Orleans to attend Rock Harbor Academy in Orleans. By the 1920's, students were transported to Orleans High School. The latter was replaced in 1971 by Nauset Regional High School on Cable Road in North Eastham servicing the three original Nauset communities, Eastham, Orleans and Wellfleet.

Town Hall

Around 1851 a town hall was built on the county road (State Highway) between Minister and Salt Pond. It was replaced in 1912 by the new brick structure in Eastham Center.

Library

Eastham's first public library was located in the hall above the general store of George H. Clark. As a result of promotion by the Village Improvement Society, a new library (see 190 Samoset Road; Form No. 69) was erected by the town in Eastham Center in 1897.

Post Office

Regular weekly mail service by a post rider was not established for Eastham until 1797. The first post office in Eastham was established January 1, 1798. Service was increased to bi-weekly in 1820, to three times a week in 1830, to daily in 1846 and to twice a day in 1890. Early post offices were located in local taverns or stores. William Myrick, a tavern keeper, became Eastham's first post master. In 1841, Elijah E. Knowles moved the post office to the store in his house in Eastham Center. In the 1878's it was located in postmaster, George H. Clark's, general store near the depot at Eastham Center. A Post Office building was erected in Eastham Center in 1963.

In North Eastham the first post master was appointed on March 28, 1842. In 1871, the post office was located in Abram Horton's tavern. The post office was moved to the depot in 1882.

Architectural Development

Residential

Initial settlement in Eastham occurred in the southern part of town where the town's founders acquired large parcels for farming. Two of these early homesteads, the Thomas Prentice House near Town Cove and the John Doane residence denoted by a marker at the end of Pine Crest Road, reputedly survived into the 1890's. As is characteristic of the Cape Cod and the Islands surviving housing in Eastham is smaller in size than archetypal New England house types. One-and-a-half story dwellings vastly predominate over two-and-a-half story houses and facades are typically asymmetrical in having fewer than the model five-bay facade. Many have the ship's-bow pitched roof prominent in the region and tiny, square windows at the eaves line of the second story on the gable ends allowing additional light through the only exterior walls for this level.

Relying on grain cultivation, husbandry and fishing, the part of the original grant which survives as the Town of Eastham remained small and isolated during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The majority of building occurred during the early nineteenth century, a principal interval of growth and prosperity for Eastham before the turn of the century and post World War II development when transformations occurred based on the rise of tourism and the increase of summer and retirement residences. Formal uniformity within chronological periods is standard. Consistent with its situation in a region of vernacular architecture, few variations on common house forms gained popularity.

Although the town is characterized through most of its history by diffused agricultural settlement, few local agricultural landscapes survive. Eighteenth and nineteenth-century dwellings, however, remain in dispersed locations. Several houses have been dated to the Colonial Period. Perhaps demonstrative of the relative prosperity of Eastham's early agricultural economy, 8 of the 11 extant houses of this period are 5-bay, center-chimney, full Cape Cod house forms or "double houses": 1955 Bridge Road (c. 1720; Form No. 63), 225 Bridge Road (c. 1738; Form No. 58), 1800 Bridge Road (between 1788 and 1800; Form No. 62), 1965 Massasoit Road (c. 1733; Form No. 92), 855 Nauset Road (mid 18th C.; Form No. 99), 234 State Highway (mid 18th C.; Form No. 2), 2375 State Highway (mid 18th C.; Form No. 28) and 1400 Nauset Road (Late 18th C., Form No. 100). Of these simple dwellings, the first 3 have their center entries further enhanced by straight transom. Three houses are asymmetrical center-chimney, 4-bay wide, 3/4 Cape Cod house forms or "house and a half" dwellings: 575R Nauset Road (c. 1680; Form No. 98), 440 Nauset Road (between 1768 and 1799, Form No. 89) and 1765 Massasoit Road (18th C., Form No. 89).

Two, 2-story houses with the current appearances of later-date residences, reputedly were originally constructed in the Colonial Period. Their central chimneys, however, reflect their original constructions. The dwelling at 1675 Nauset Road (c. 1760, Form No. 102) now appears to be a Federal, hip-roofed house with extensive, rear additions. A similar transformation occurred at 665 Bridge Road (c. 1798; Form No. 61). The residence at

650 Bridge Road (c. 1770; Form No. 60) was expanded and extensively remodeled into a 2-story, Italianate dwelling, one of the two large houses in this style in Eastham.

One house, 75 Massasoit (c. 1783; Form No. 74), has been transformed from a 4 x 3-bay, 3/4 Cape Cod house form into a gable-end, center-entry dwelling by being reoriented on its lot and remodeled.

According to the county history, 7 of the 100 existing dwellings in 1802 were 2 stories high (Deyo, p. 726). The identity or survival of any of these houses is subject to question since research on the 2, extant, 2-story Federal Period houses assigns them much later dates of construction. Among the exceptional houses in Eastham is the large, 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, double-pile, double interior-chimney, hip roofed, Captain Henry Harding House, 220 Bridge Road (c. 1828; Form No. 57) which is basically federal in its massing and form but includes some Greek Revival detail. The more-modest, 2-story, hip-roofed house at 1220 State Highway (c. 1820, Form No. 17) is also unusual. It has a central chimney like earlier Eastham dwellings and is bilaterally symmetrical in massing, but unbalanced in having 2 bays on one side of the center entry and one on the other. Another house which has been enlarged and transformed is 70 Old State Highway (Form No. 44). Reputedly expanded from a 1 1/2-story house in 1860, it now combines Federal and Italianate detail.

The simplicity of the vernacular building stock in Eastham makes dating dwellings from their appearance difficult. The cape form remained the dominant house form through the beginning of the nineteenth century. Several houses of indeterminate age, but likely pre-1830 construction are included in the survey. Two of these residences are among the most picturesque in Eastham. Both are central-chimney, 3/4 Cape Cod house forms (house and a half) with ship's-bow roofs: 1285 Massasoit Road (Form No. 87) and 2455 Nauset Road (Form No. 107). Each has a detailed center entry with straight transom. A 3/4 Cape Cod house of the period that has experienced subsequent modifications is found at 2830 Nauset Road (Form No. 108). Changes have also been introduced to the dwelling at 345 Aspinet Road (c. 1827; Form No. 109). A full cape (double house) is located on the farm at 2310 Nauset Road (Form No. 105).

Sustained popularity of the side-gable, center-chimney Cape Cod house form into the Early Industrial Period is represented by dwellings at 670 Massasoit Road (Form No. 81); 820 Massasoit Road (Form No. 84); 3265 State Highway (Form No. 36) and 300R Nauset Road (between 1830 and 1858; Form No. 94). Although research by the owners dates the first to the late eighteenth century, its expanded wall space between the windows and the eaves indicate it was likely built after 1830 or its roof was reconfigured. All are 5 x 2-bay, full Cape Cod house forms (double houses). Three-quarter, 4 x 2-bay, center-chimney, Cape Cod houses of the period are found at 3265 State Highway (Form No. 36) and 1750 Nauset Road (between 1830 and 1858; Form No. 103).

Introduction of the gable-end house form in the Greek Revival period continues the regional and local preference for smaller varieties within the form. Most common is the 1 1/2-story, 3-bay facade. The prosperity of these decades is revealed in the greater detail employed on these dwellings, most often consisting of the application of clapboards to the facade or possibly another

elevation, wide cornice boards elaborated surrounds approximating an entablature at the main entry, sometimes including transom and side lights and added stud height raising the wall space above the windows to increase headroom on the second floor.

Simple, rectangular or square 3 x 2-bay, gable-end main blocks with later, rear additions survive at 2170 State Highway (1842; Form No. 27), 540 Massasoit Road (Form No. 77) and 1080 State Highway (between 1850 and 1858; Form No. 15). Unusual features on the first are the multi-paned, triangular windows at the eaves and peak of the facade gable and the single window on the second story. A common element to gable-end houses in Eastham is found at 1080 State Highway where 3, smaller windows rather than the expected 2 bays occupy the upper level of the facade. Louvered openings or windows are often also located in the peak of the facade gable. A 3 x 3-bay version of the form is located at 2645 State Highway (Form No. 30).

A common Greek Revival house form in Eastham is the 1 1/2-story, gable-end dwelling with lateral wing. The common local configuration places the 3 to 4-bay, side ell flush at the plane of the facade on the main block. Typical examples are found at 120 Bridge Road (c. 1830; Form No. 56), 600 Massasoit Road (between 1831 and 1858; Form No. 79), 475 State Highway (between 1830 and 1858; Form No. 10), 375 State Highway (Form No. 6), 645 State Highway (Form No. 13), 855 State Highway (Form No. 14), 1370 State Highway (Form No. 19), 90 Old State Highway (Form No. 45), 435 Aspinet Road (c. 1850; Form No. 110) and a modified version at 3280 State Highway (Form No. 37). A late representation of the form with Greek Revival detail is 280 Massasoit Road (1858 and 1880; Form No. 84). Examples of Greek Revival, gable-end houses with lateral wings that conform to the expected recessed setting for the side ell exist at 2020 Nauset Road (between 1830 and 1858; Form No.), 575 State Highway (between 1830 and 1858; Form No. 11), 100 Old State Highway (Form No. 46) and 10 Depot Road (between 1831 and 1858; Form No. 64).

Two, similar, outstanding examples of 2 1/2-story, gable-end, Greek Revival houses are found at 20 Bridge Road (c. 1830; Form No. 54) and 1775 State Highway (Form No. 22). Both have pedimented gables, paneled, corner pilasters and 2-part, wide friezes across all elevations of the main block which also boast an uncommon, asymmetrical, 4-bay wide facade. A more modest, 2 1/2-story, Greek Revival house with 2 1/2-story lateral wing is located at 1895 State Highway (Form No. 23).

The rectangular, gable-end, side-entry dwelling house form with rear additions continued to be utilized in the second half of the nineteenth century with the application of various Victorian detail. The principal period features on the dwelling at 60 Depot Road (between 1858 and 1863; Form No. 65) are the bracketed, Italianate hood over the main entry and the angle-prow, bay window on the facade. Similarly, the only stylistic details on the simple dwelling at 55 Samoset Road (1880; Form No. 66) are the Italianate hood on the main entry and an angled-prow bay on the rear (south) elevation. A reference to the Queen Anne style is made in the wall detail at 215 Samoset Road (1860?; MHC No. 71). A band of octagon shingles crosses the peak of the gable and diamond-shaped shingles face the area between the second-story windows. Houses that combine Italianate and Queen Anne features exist at 445 State

Highway (between 1885 and 1907; Form No. 9) and 2165 State Highway (between 1880 and 1901; Form No. 26). A variant of the form at 1150 State Highway (between 1880 and 1900; Form No. 16) displays the asymmetrical facade of a 3/4 Cape Cod house on the first floor with a 2-bay, gable-end, second story. An outstanding, Gothic-trimmed, gable-front dwelling with barge boards and bay window is at 2755 State Highway (1850; Form No. 31).

The gable-end farmhouse with lateral wing at 2085 State Highway (between 1858 and 1880; Form No. 25) exhibits Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne features. A simpler version whose principal stylistic element is an Italianate hood over the main entry is located at 580 State Highway (Form No. 12).

An example of the continued utilization of the center-chimney, 3/4 Cape Cod house form (house and a half) into the second half of the nineteenth century is found at 385 Bridge Road (Form No. 59). Other variants of the side-gable, center-chimney form are located at 2345 Bridge Road (between 1870 and 1908; Form No. 59), 845 Massasoit Road (c. 1900; Form No. 85) and 945 Massasoit Road (early twentieth century; Form No. 86).

A high style example of the Second Empire style is the home of wealthy seaman Edward Penniman (1867; NR 1973) Fort Hill Road. As on all Second Empire dwellings in Eastham, the second story is contained in the mansard roof. Here the roof is surmounted by an octagonal cupola with an arched window at the center of each of its elevations. Unlike other houses in Eastham, all elevations on the Penniman House are sheathed with clapboard. Trim includes quoins, a wide cornice with fret molding and modillions, window caps with modillions and pedimented dormers. A corinthian porch dominates the facade. More modest interpretations are situated in Eastham Center at 90 Samoset Road (between 1865 and 1875; Form No. 67) and 295 Samoset Road (1885; Form No. 73). A fully executed Queen Anne dwelling is the Barnabas Chipman House at 3085 State Highway (c. 1870; Form No. 35) which displays assorted decorative wall details and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and ornamental brackets. A modest gable-end, Queen Anne cottage is located at 155 State Highway (between 1880 and 1908; Form No. 1).

Only a modest amount of new construction occurred in Eastham in the early twentieth century. Adaptations of the bungalow are located at 410 State Highway (Form No. 8) and 1580 Nauset Road (1928; Form No. 101). Dutch Colonial Revival style houses are located at 345 State Highway (1930; Form No. 5) and 1950 State Highway (1925; Form No. 24). The sole example of a Four Square house is found at 175 Samoset Road (1920; Form No. 69).

Cottages and summer residences began to be built in Eastham in the late nineteenth century. Largely intact survivors of the astylistic, simple dwellings built in Eastham as in other resort areas of New England through the early twentieth-century include: 350 Massasoit Road (between 1858 and 1880; Form No. 350), 1580 Massasoit Road (early 20th C. Form No. 88), 1870 Massasoit Road (1928; Form No. 90), 1900 Massasoit Road (1925, Form No.) and 390 State Highway (early 20th C.; Form No. 7). A remarkably intact cottage colony is found at 150 Old State Highway (1929/29, Form No.'s 47-53).

Meetinghouses and Churches

The first meetinghouse, a 20' square structure, was erected c. 1644. It was rebuilt (Deyo, p. 731)/replaced (Trayser, p. 35) to be rectangular in 1676. In 1695, a steeple and bell were added (Deyo, p. 731; Trayser p. 35). In 1700, a 15' addition returned it to a square plan (Deyo, p. 731). It was repaired in 1713, (Deyo, p. 731). In 1720, a new meetinghouse (second Deyo, third Trayser) was built on Bridge Road at Herring Pond on Bridge Road. In 1830, a New Congregational meetinghouse (appearance unknown) was erected 1 1/2 miles to the north on county road next to the existing Congregational and Soldiers' Cemetery. In 1859, as a result of declined membership, the parish could no longer support a minister. The meetinghouse was sold and the church was "removed" in 1864.

A south parish meetinghouse was erected in 1718 in the area that separated as Orleans in 1797.

The Methodists erected a meetinghouse (appearance unknown) in 1821 on the county road north of Minister Pond. A new, gable-front, meetinghouse was built in 1851, with a meeting room above a first floor vestry. It was a large, gable-roofed, 3-bay, 1 1/2-story (raised basement) building with a pedimented gable and tower at the front end. The building burned 1920. A new house was built in 1926. Moved back from the road it has been extensively remodeled and enlarged.

The Universalists Society constructed a wide, gable-front nave with low, gable-roofed ell and an entry porch at the intersection. The Universalist Chapel in the Pines (1889, 220 Samoset Road; Form No. 71) has a 40' x 53,' gable-roofed nave, perpendicular to a gable-roofed entry, belfry, cresting, porch and ornamental shingles.

Schools

Schoolhouses were built in 1762? (Deyo, p. 733). Two district schools were built in 1773 (School file, Eastham Historical Society). In 1785, a grammar school was organized. After the subdivision of Wellfleet and Orleans, Eastham was divided into 2 districts, each with a separate school, but later 2 schools were built in the town center. In 1861, the first building for a graded school was constructed. District schools reduced from 6 to 4 in 1862 and a new school house was built in District No. 1. A Greek Revival school house (1869; Form No. 93) with double entries was purchased in 1965 by the Eastham Historical Society. Now restored it survives as a museum on Nauset Road. It replaced an earlier school located across the street approximately where the present National Seashore Visitor's Center stands and remained in use until 1936 when a new school was built nearby.

In 1890, there were 3 school houses (Deyo, p. 735). In 1936, an elementary school resembling a 9-bay, center-chimney, center-entry, "Cape Cod cottage" was erected.

Library

Eastham Public Library (1897; 190 Samoset Road, Form No.15) is located near the western extreme of Eastham Center. The original library consisted of the 1-story, hip-roofed, 3 x 2-bay front section set on a raised basement with a rectangular, rear ell (not extant). The main entry is sheltered by a pedimented gable front porch supported by doric columns. The library has been extensively altered and enlarged. The rear ell was removed and replaced with a expansive, but compatible, 2-story additions in 1961 and 1987-1988.

Town Hall

The first town hall built c. 1851 off the county road was a small, 38.5' x 28.5', 2 x 2-bay, Greek Revival, pedimented, gable-end building with double-leafed entry and paneled corner pilasters. It remains remodeled and expanded as a residence at 2765 State Highway (Form No. 33). It was replaced in 1912 by the brick, Colonial Revival, Town Hall with an open cupola on the roof and a pedimented, entry portico. It was expanded in 1951 by the addition of a rectangular, gable-roofed, rear ell and a perpendicularly-oriented, hip-roofed, (jerkinhead-roofed on the north elevation) auditorium which more than doubled its size. Town Hall is currently undergoing a total rehabilitation.

Post Office

Post Offices in Eastham were located in the stores, taverns or houses of those appointed postmaster until the railroad arrived in 1870. The post offices were moved into the depot at Eastham Center (not extant) in the 1870's and the depot at North Eastham (not extant) in 1882.

Lighthouses

In 1838, a beacon of three lights, Three Sisters Lighthouses, was erected on the Atlantic Coast (Deyo, p. 726). The original Nauset lights stood atop 3, 15-foot, brick towers. In 1875, a keeper's house was erected adjacent to the lighthouses. The brick towers were lost to the sea in 1892 and replaced by 3, movable, 22-foot, wooden towers described by Henry David Thoreau in viewing them across the Eastham plain as appearing like "three women with white dresses and black hats." The center "sister" was moved back from the diminishing cliff in 1911 and fitted with a Fresnel lens which flashed 3 times in 10 seconds perpetuating the pattern of the three sisters. The single light was subsequently known as "the Beacon." The other towers were purchased for \$3.50 in 1918, moved and incorporated into a cottage. In 1923, the Beacon was replaced by the northern of Chatham's twin lights which was moved to the site and placed 500 feet inland. Built in 1877, it consists of a cast iron tower lined with yellow brick. The Beacon was sold for \$10 and was also consolidated into a summer cottage. The kerosene lamp in the Fresnel lens was replaced by an electric one in 1950 when the light was automated. The National Park Service purchased the 3 wooden "sister" towers and replaced them in the original configuration at a site further inland.

Another lighthouse was located on Billingsgate Island off the Bay side coast. Built in 1822, it collapsed when its foundations eroded. It was replaced, then abandoned and finally washed away in 1917. The lighthouse was supplanted by a beacon that disappeared with the Island which now exists only as a shoal.

The Humane Society of Massachusetts, organized in 1786, erected 5 huts on the outer beach from Race Point Provincetown to Monomoy. One of the huts was located on an elevated part of Nauset Beach, Eastham about 1.5 miles from the mouth of Nauset Harbor. By 1840, the Nauset hut was fitted with a life boat and staffed by a town-organized company of volunteers. The hut was replaced with a larger one in 1855.

In 1872, Congress funded the construction of a substantial, gable-roofed, rectangular, Nauset Lifesaving Station with lookout at Nauset. It included area for a permanent crew, storage for boats and other apparatus and a 60' flagstaff to signal passing ships. Shifting sands twice forced its relocation. Soon after its erection it was moved north and wings were added to its north and south elevations. It was replaced by the Coast Guard Station in 1936. The Coast Guard Station was similar to others in the region, a 2 1/2-story, gable-roof, 5-bay, center-entry building with observatory on the roof ridge.

Industrial Buildings

No evidence remains of the numerous saltworks that once existed in Eastham. The only surviving industrial building in Eastham is the octagonal "hat and smock" windmill (2515 State Highway; Form No. 901) in Eastham Center. It is the last of at least two grist windmills that existed in Eastham and one of an extant handful of the many that once occupied Cape Cod. The mill has been altered and restored several times. The cap and the octagonal tower (20' in diameter at the base; 13' 4" in diameter at the curb) are shingled. Windows and doors have shaped lintels. The mill retains its 4, slatted sails which span 55 to 60 feet, but the tail pole which moved the cap to direct them toward the wind has been removed. An unusual feature is the gable in the cap which houses the cast-iron neck bearing.

A three-story building (appearance unknown) used as a currier shop was established by Edward Clark. In 1864, he purchased the old Congregational meetinghouse. Using the sills and other timbers, he erected a large shop on the west shore of Great Pond in 1866. It closed in 1880, and the building was subsequently used for farm purposes.

Depots

A depot was built at Eastham Center in 1870 (not extant). Typical, of simple, late nineteenth-century, frame stations, it was a 1-story, 5 x 1 bay, rectangular, hip-roofed structure that housed a sitting room and railroad offices. The roof of the depot had broad, bracketed cornice, but there was no raised or roofed platform. Access to cars was apparently made from ground level. The depot at North Eastham was erected in 1871 (not extant; appearance unknown).

Stores

The only surviving historic commercial structure in Eastham is the rectangular, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, building at 580 Massasoit Road (1879; Form No. 78). Notable for its preservation of original fabric, it retains a hip-roofed overhang supported by large brackets at the corners which shelters a double-leafed, center entry of 2-panel, wooden doors, located beneath an oversized, single-pane, transom recessed between the 2, large, 3/3-light, display windows.

Conclusion

Little of the historic landscape survives to understand the development in Eastham. It is primarily its period residential building stock which speaks to its peak period of growth in the early years of the nineteenth century and its regeneration in the Post World War II as a resort and retirement/residential community.

The designation of the Cape Cod National Seashore in 1961 has helped control development along the ocean shore of Eastham. At the same time, the establishment of the visitor's center at the intersection of Nauset Road and State Highway has promoted commercial construction along Route 6. The NPS has preserved the Captain Edward Penniman House and Barn and the reconstructed Three Sisters Lighthouse. Six archaeological sites in the National Seashore have been protected. Old Town Centre Historic District (LHD, 1986) was created along State Highway, Salt Pond, Locust and Nauset Road. The most intense current preservation issue is the relocation of Nauset Beach Light to assure the survival of the National Register-listed beacon which has been abandoned by the Coast Guard.

